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## BIRTHS.

On the 27th August, at Hwangshien, the wife  
of Rev. C. W. PAVITT, American Southern Baptist  
Mission, of a son.  
On the 2nd September, at Bockow, the wife of  
Walter C. WOOD, of a daughter.  
On the 2nd September, at Koppell Road, Singa-  
pore, the wife of G. W. STRAUS, Warehouseman,  
Tanjong Pagar Wharf, of a son.

## MARRIAGE.

On the 23rd August, at Newchwang, by the  
Rev. J. CARSON, EDWARD McKILLIP YOUNG,  
M.B.C.M. to KATHARINE CONSTANCE SAMPSON,  
L.B.P. & S., second daughter of Arthur B.  
SAMPSON, Barnard Castle, Durham, formerly  
Under Secretary to the Government of India.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VUEX ROAD, CL  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 10th September, 1902.

One of the main objections we have always  
entertained to the enrolment of Chinese as  
soldiers in the British or indeed any foreign  
service is the fact that, sooner or later, they  
are sure to turn the knowledge thus gained  
to account in their own country. When it  
was first proposed by General CAMERON to  
reinforce the garrison of Hongkong by  
raising a regiment of infantry from among  
the Hakka we condemned the project as  
sure to end in the supply of drill-instructors  
to the Viceroy of the Two Kwang. Similar-  
ly when the idea was first mooted of forming  
a Chinese regiment at Weihaiwei we de-  
precated the movement as likely to put a  
weapon into the hands of the Chinese  
Government which might some day be used  
against us. But the friends of the scheme  
pooh-poohed the notion, and pointed with  
much triumph to the loyalty and steadfast-  
ness with which the First Chinese Regiment  
during the recent operations in North China.  
That may be admitted, but it may also be  
pointed out that the circumstances were  
exceptional. We were then undertaking  
operations against the Boxers, who were  
said to be rebels by the Chinese Govern-  
ment, although they were on several oc-  
casions supported by the Chinese Imperial

troops, and aided and encouraged by many  
high officials and princes. Had the soldiers  
of the First Chinese Regiment attempted  
to desert to the Boxers the latter would  
probably have slaughtered them out of  
hand for having accepted pay and worn  
the uniform of the hated *Fan-keci*. More-  
over these Shantung men had little  
sympathy with the fanatic Boxers and had  
inherited a pretty shrewd opinion as to the  
relative strength for off-ness of Chinese  
"braves" and disciplined foreign troops,  
and saw on which side their interests lay.  
But if the Governor of Shantung should  
at any time need their services and was  
willing to pay liberally for them, can it be  
doubted that they would quit the foreign  
service for the lax ways and easy work that  
mark the direction of all official affairs in  
China? We think not, and it was on this  
account, more than any other, that we were  
hostile to the employment of Chinese troops  
in China.

That such a temptation would come to  
the Chinese soldiers of His Britannic  
Majesty sooner or later we never doubted,  
and now something very like confirma-  
tion of this premonition is to hand.  
A Peking despatch to a Shanghai  
evening contemporary, dated the 2nd  
inst., appears to the effect that, hearing  
of the proposed disbandment of the First  
Chinese Regiment of Weihaiwei and the  
high degree of efficiency attained by them  
under the British officers, Prince Su,  
who is a Commandant of the Peking  
Gendarmes, has been conferring lately  
with Sir ERNEST SATOW as to the advan-  
tages of enrolling one hundred men of the  
Weihaiwei Regiment in His Highness's  
newly organised gendarmes to act as drill  
instructors. That the regiment is shortly  
to be disbanded there can be no doubt, for  
when on Coronation Day it was paraded  
before the new Commissioner, Mr. STUART

LOCKHART, during his address to the  
officers and men, alluded to that occasion  
as the last opportunity he would have of  
reviewing them. Mr. LOCKHART awarded  
deserved praise to the regiment for its  
efficiency and good conduct, and especially  
to the officers who had brought it to such a  
creditable condition. It speaks volumes  
in favour of the much abused British officer  
that he can, out of the apparently most  
slovenly and unpromising material, produce  
efficient and well set-up soldiers. The  
natives of Shantung are evidently better  
material for soldiers than the people of the  
southern provinces, and it is clear that,  
spite of the queue and other drawbacks, it  
is possible to transform them into smart  
troops. The men of the Hongkong Sub-  
marine Miners compare very badly with  
those of the First Chinese Regiment, and  
while allowing for the fact that the former  
are not subjected to the same discipline  
and drill as the latter it is not easy to  
imagine them as anything but a sloppy  
caricature of a soldier. Our objection to  
the enrolment of Chinese as soldiers, how-  
ever, is not so much the difficulty of making  
them efficient and reliable, as the fact that,  
sooner or later, they would be sure to be  
drafted away to stiffen the Chinese Imperial  
forces or to act as drill-instructors in their  
own land. The Chinese, fortunately for  
the Western Powers, are not a military  
people, and, having regard to their vast  
numbers and bitter hostility to foreign  
generally, we should be in no hurry to  
create a military spirit in the Central  
Kingdom. It may be urged that China  
can always engage foreign military officers  
as drill-instructors and thus raise an army  
disciplined and armed on the Western  
system, but such an army raised on their  
own soil, and really subject only to the will  
of the military mandarins, would never  
become formidable and would be always  
deteriorating. An army drilled and officered  
by Chinese soldiers who had for years been  
subject to Western discipline and training  
only might, however, become quite a dif-  
ferent engine if these men had caught the  
military spirit, as the members of the First  
Chinese Regiment appear to have done.  
For these reasons, we feel relieved rather  
than regretful that the first experiment of  
the kind is being abandoned, and we trust  
the British Government, in making pro-  
vision for the garrisoning of its possessions  
in the Far East will be content to draw  
upon the resources within the British  
Empire, and relinquish all idea of employ-  
ing aliens and mercenaries.

The Japanese cruiser *Chitose* left Amoy for  
Formosa on the 2nd inst.

His Excellency the Governor's newly-  
appointed A.D.C., Lieut. J. B. ARBUTHNOT,  
of the Scots Guards, is expected to arrive by the  
P. & O. s.s. *Valetta* on Saturday.

A correspondent writes to us, having seen  
a paragraph in our last issue about the naming  
of the masts in the *aven mast* schooner:  
"When a picture of the seven-master was  
shown to a certain No. 1 Chinese pilot about  
six months ago, he said: 'Hi Yeh! How foolish  
call it that bamboo (masts); Monday, Tuesday,  
Wednesday?' The suggestion seems ingenious."

According to Japanese advice, Russia is  
still recruiting Chinese soldiers in Manchuria,  
and the Chinese Minister at St. Petersburg has  
been instructed to enter a protest.

In a bowling match at Tientsin between  
British and German teams (won by the Britons  
by 163 points) Mr. K. W. Mooney put together  
the second best score for the winners and the  
third best of the match.

The result of the Warren Shield shooting  
competition in the Straits was a victory for the  
Malay States Guides (Gunner Co.), the Singa-  
pore Volunteer Rifles being second, and two  
more companies of the Malay States Guides  
next.

A Northern native paper hears from Hankow  
that the Government cotton mill has been  
leased to a Cantonese merchant named Hui  
Chih-chou, who will start it on the fifteenth  
day of the eighth Moon. With reference to the  
silk-future, the matter has not been decided.

A case of cholera having been reported re-  
cently at an European house in Kobe, where  
the wife of Mr. Jahn's cook was attacked by  
the disease, the house was placed in quarantine  
and Mr. Jahn, who is in the firm of Messrs.  
Grösser & Co., was confined to his house and  
not allowed to attend business. The quarantine  
was to extend for five days.

The *Japan Advertiser* writes of the expulsion  
of religious orders from France that "as in the  
case of the Philippines, the movement of the  
government is in no sense anti-religious, while it  
is, from a practical and business point of view,  
anti-clerical, and it is noticeable, as in the other  
instance, that the people enthusiastically sup-  
port the authorities in the war against the  
orders." A glance at the home papers will  
show the last statement to be most absurdly  
incorrect.

It was recently reported that news had reached  
Tokyo from Baron Shibuya, now in Europe,  
that negotiations for the introduction of foreign  
capital for the Seoul-Fusan Railway Company  
had fallen through in consequence of the un-  
certainty regarding railway mortgages in Japan.  
Referring to this, the *Tokyo Nichi Nichi* states  
that, as no negotiations for a foreign loan have  
been undertaken for the Seoul-Fusan Railway,  
the report is evidently a blunder. It adds that  
Mr. Okano, a Vice-President of the Legislative  
Bureau, who has been investigating the Railway  
Mortgage Law, is expected to complete his work  
in the course of the summer vacation, so that  
the draft of the revised law will be shortly  
completed.

On the night of 29th ult. there burst upon  
the three Han cities a storm which has hardly  
had its equal for some years. The Han river  
was in flood, and the anchors of the boats  
huddled along its shores were already in a state  
of tension, and many were torn from their  
moorings and hurled down by the current  
into the Yangtze, where several were wrecked.  
A raft of Hunan timber broke loose on the  
Yangtze, and was found next morning broken  
up around the hulks. The landing-stages and  
pontoons of Messrs. McBain and Jardine,  
Matheson & Co. were completely destroyed,  
while Messrs. Graves's bulks as well as their  
landing-stage was wrecked. Two steamers  
were obliged to anchor in mid-river, and were  
rocking about as if on the ocean, instead of  
coming up to their respective hulks. And if  
the vulgar interpretation of "Yangtze" as  
"Son of Ocean" is an incorrect one, the Han-  
kow correspondent of the *N.C. Daily News*  
writes, that river on Saturday (the 30th ult.)  
was evidently making good its claim to be  
recognized as such.

The question is often asked, says the *Naval*  
& *Military Record*, how does British gunnery  
compare with that of the foreign navies? Un-  
fortunately we have no means of knowing, though  
it is not improbable that a certain amount of  
information, scanty, perhaps, but reliable, is in  
the possession of the Intelligence Department.  
Occasionally we hear of a phenomenal score  
made by a French ship, but from Germany and  
Russia we learn absolutely nothing. Nor are  
we permitted to glean any idea as to what is  
the average figure of merit in the Japanese  
Navy; though war, the true test, has shown  
that our allies have assimilated the fact that the  
*raison d'être* of a warship is to carry guns, and  
that the *raison d'être* of a gun is to sink the  
enemy. We are, therefore, left to guess what  
we like with regard to the fighting powers of  
foreign navies; but it is dangerous to con-  
clude that secrecy is the handmaid of inferiority.  
Our path of safety is to fully comprehend the  
import of the scores made by the *Ocean*, the  
*Crecent*, and the *Terrible*, and then to comfort  
ourselves with the reflection that when all other  
ships are approximately their equals the British  
Navy, to spite of shortages of ratings, is invin-  
cible. Until then we have no right to be  
satisfied or to pin our faith in numbers.

## A MAONIC CORONATION HONOUR.

At a meeting of the United Service Masonic  
Lodge on Monday evening, the Worshipful  
Master, Mr. G. G. Barrett, intimated that  
H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, the Grand  
Master of the Order, had been pleased to confer  
the order of Past Grand Deacon of England  
upon Mr. F. C. Bay, Deputy Grand Master of  
Hongkong and South China, in honour of the  
Coronation of His Majesty King Edward VII.

## TELEGRAMS.

"DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.  
FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, 9th September, 10.35 a.m.

RUSSIAN NAVAL REINFORCE-  
MENTS FOR FAR EAST.

It has transpired that the majority of the  
torpedo-boats now being built at the  
Newsky yard, St. Petersburg, will be sent  
to the Far East this year.

## REUTER'S SERVICE.

LONDON, 7th September.

AN ERUPTION AT ST. VINCENT.  
The Soufriere of St. Vincent, West Indies,  
was in eruption from nine in the evening of  
the 3rd instant until eleven in the morning of  
the 4th. This outbreak has been of longer  
duration and more violent than the first.

## THE KING'S HEALTH.

His Majesty the King continues in splendid  
health. He endured with ease the long days of  
deer-stalking in Sutherland.

## CANTON.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, 8th September.

THE NEW GOVERNOR.  
It is said that the newly appointed provincial  
Governor Li Kwong-yui is sick in Shanghai,  
and that his coming to Canton is deferred.

A SUCCESOR FOR THE BLACK FLAG GENERAL.  
Liu Yung-fu, the Black Flag General, who  
before had four battalions of soldiers under  
his command, and soon after the rebellion in  
Kwangsi had his military power doctored by  
Viceroy Tso Mu, having him but two hundred  
men, was not satisfied with this arrangement  
and went to the yamen to interview the Viceroy.  
He tendered his resignation, but it was not  
accepted. At the time when the acting prefect,  
Kung took command of one of Liu Yung-fu's  
battalions, these soldiers attempted to desert,  
under the pretext of going home or seeking  
other employment. About two hundred of them  
got away. His Excellency the Viceroy could  
not help it, but had to order Liu Yung-fu  
to take back the two battalions that he had given  
to Sam Chiu-ye, and another that he had  
given to Oh Yum-kwai. The three hundred  
soldiers that were left under the command of  
the acting prefect Kang Sum Cham were also  
restored to Liu Yung-fu.

## A GREAT PEARL.

In An Kung Street, Canton, there are a  
number of shops in which mother-of-pearl is cut  
and turned into ornaments, and in one of these,  
named Kwong Kat Cheong, when a shell was  
cut open, a large pearl of the weight of one  
ounce two carats and a half was found in it.  
It was a very large pearl, supposed to be the  
largest in the world. The pearl-dealers flocked  
to the shop to enquire about its price, and the  
proprietor Cheung Chi wanted ten thousand  
taels. The pearl-dealers offered only ten thou-  
sand dollars, and the sale is not yet equalled.

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA  
DOCK CO., LD.

The following correspondence has been sent  
to us with a request for publication:—

Hongkong, 29th August, 1902.

Sir,—I should feel much obliged by your  
laying before the Board the following facts.

The minutes of the proceedings of the last  
general meeting issued to the shareholders by the  
Company seem to differ very materially  
from the reports given in the local Press.

These discrepancies have called forth adverse  
comments from a great number of shareholders.  
A letter which appeared in the *Hongkong*  
*Telegraph* newspaper on the 26th instant puts  
forth the various reasons very clearly, and as  
these are of considerable importance they seem  
to call for some explanation. The most im-  
portant omission is that of a whole paragraph  
with which the Chairman ended his speech on  
the amendment, which is accurately reported  
in the *Hongkong Telegraph*, and which is  
distinctly remembered by those present at the  
meeting. I feel sure that the gentlemen of the  
Board will readily admit that such an omission  
from the official minutes may have an important  
bearing on the decision of absent shareholders,  
who, under the circumstances, would be entirely  
guided by the official records.

It seems hardly possible that the omission  
can be due to inadvertence. Very probably it is  
due to carelessness, though I cannot say justly, as  
editing of the notes taken down at the time.  
Be that as it may, I respectfully submit that  
as the Board and Regulations of the Company  
make it imperative that a true and full record  
of the proceedings should be set forth in the  
minutes book, I would humbly suggest that, at  
the earliest possible opportunity, amended  
minutes, to include all omissions so posted to  
all shareholders, in substitution of those  
originally sent out.

In my humble opinion such a course is most  
proper, and, in the interest of all concerned  
seems to be absolutely necessary.—I am,  
yours faithfully,

(Sd.) H. M. S. H. ESMAIL.

The Acting Secretary.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1902.

Dear Sir,—Your letter dated 29th ult. was  
read to the Board at today's meeting, and I  
was directed to inform you in reply that, as the  
directors unanimously approve of the minutes  
issued to shareholders as a correct record of the  
proceedings of the ordinary half-yearly meeting  
held on 18th ult., they regret being unable to  
entertain your suggestion to publish amended  
minutes to embody a few unimportant points  
which, while appearing in the *Hongkong Tele-*  
*graph* report of the meeting, are not included  
in the official copy of the minutes.—I am, dear  
sir, yours faithfully,

(Sd.) G. A. CALDWELL,  
Acting Secretary.  
H. M. S. H. ESMAIL, Esq.

THE RETURN OF H.E. THE  
GOVERNOR.

His Excellency the Governor, Sir Henry A.

Blake, G.C.M.G., returned to the Colony yester-  
day, accompanied by Lady Blake and Miss  
Blake, after a holiday spent in England. The  
party left Hongkong by the P. and O. s.s.  
*Valetta* on the 4th of January last. They ar-  
rived here on board the s.s. *Empress of Japan*,  
having made the return journey by way of  
Canada. The *Empress* was signalled at 7.50  
a.m. and steamed into the Harbour shortly be-  
fore 9 o'clock, flying the Governor's flag. Salutes  
were exchanged between the *Empress* and  
H.M.S. *Amphitrite*. By this time a great num-  
ber of people had congregated at Blake Pier to  
welcome His Excellency. A guard of honour  
of 100 men from the Hongkong Regiment  
under the command of Major Berger and  
headed by the band marched from the Barracks  
and lined up in front of the Pier; musical  
selections being played at intervals until  
the party came ashore, which was not  
until 9.45. A body of police was on parade  
at the Pier and along the route thence

to Government House, a constable being  
stationed every twenty paces apart. In all  
there were about 170 police turned out. Mr.  
F. J. Badley, Captain Superintendent, was in  
command, assisted by Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse,  
Deputy Captain Superintendent, Inspector  
H. G. Baker, Inspector Williamson, and  
Inspector Withers. Chairs from Government  
House, each carried by four coolies in livery,  
were in readiness at the Pier to convey the  
party home.

About half-past nine H. E. Major-General  
Sir W. J. Guise, G.C.M.G., and suite  
arrived in rickshaws and were received with  
the general salute. His Excellency inspected  
the guard and afterwards made his way  
on to the Pier where there was now a  
large number of military officers, members  
of Council and Government officials assembled.  
Blake Pier, it should be mentioned, was  
prettily decked for the occasion with palms  
and evergreens, arranged under the direction  
of Mr. W. J. Tatcher of the Botanical and  
Afforestation Department; while along the  
centre of the Pier was laid a broad strip of  
red cloth. Among those present were His  
Honour W. Meigh Goodman, Chief Jus-  
tice; His Honour A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge; Hon.  
Sir Henry S. Berkeley, Attorney-General;  
Commander Robinson; Colonel the Hon. R. H.  
Berrie, B.W.F.; Major Denny, D.A.A.G.G.B.;  
Captain the Hon. B. W. Troland, A.D.C.;  
Right Rev. Bishop Piazzi; Hon. W. Chatham,  
Director of Public Works; Hon. A. M.  
Thomson, Colonial Treasurer; Hon. Dr. Clark,  
Medical Officer of Health; Hon. Dr. Ho Kai,  
C.M.G.; Hon. Wei A. Yuk, Hon. A. Shewan,  
Hon. G. W. F. Playfair, Hon. C. S. Sharp,  
Dr. J. W. Atkinson, P.C.M.O.; Mr. C. McI.  
Messer, Acting Registrar-General; Mr. E. A.  
Hewitt; Mr. H. P. Tooker; Mr. J. W. Norton  
Kynne, Registrar; Mr. F. A. Hazeldan, Police  
Magistrate; Mr. J. H. Kemp, Acting Police  
Magistrate; Mr. E. C. Lewis, Acting Postmaster-  
General; Dr. J. C. Thomson; Mr. W. Poate,  
Mr. F. Maitland, Mr. J. H. Gumpertz,  
Mr. Connelshoore, A. G. Romano, Sir J. J.  
Leiria, Chev. Z. Volpicelli, Mr. Fung Wa Chun,  
Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Mr. Ho Fook and other  
leading members of the Chinese community.

At a quarter to ten o'clock the Governor  
and party left the *Empress* on the steam  
launch *Victoria* under the escort of Police  
Launch No. 1, Inspector Ailey in command  
and a few minutes afterwards drew up along-  
side Blake Pier, their arrival being signalled  
by a salute from the shore battery. His Ex-  
cellency wore a steel-grey morning coat and silk  
hat and looked very well after his holiday,  
a remark which also applies to Lady Blake  
and Miss Blake. Accompanying them in the  
launch were the Hon. F. B. May, C.M.G., who  
were the resident uniform of Colonial  
Secretary; Mr. R. F. Johnston, Private  
Secretary; and Captain Basil R. H. Taylor,  
Assistant Harbour Master. His Excellency  
shook hands all round, as did also Lady  
and Miss Blake. One of the first to welcome  
the ladies was Mrs. Volpicelli, wife of the  
Italian Consul, who presented to each a beautiful  
bouquet of flowers. Greetings over and a few  
bars of the National Anthem having been  
played, the Governor made a formal inspection  
of the guard of honour. Then the party took  
chairs and went off to Government House  
under an escort of eight Sikh constables  
in charge of Sergeant Garrud, who has  
escorted forty-seven Government parties during  
the past four-and-a-half years. The route  
followed was Connaught Road to Murray Road,  
thence by Garden Road to Upper Albert Road,  
and so home. As before mentioned, the route  
was lined with police. Only Mr. May and Mr.  
Johnston accompanied the party to Govern-  
ment House.

In view of the Governor's return, Govern-  
ment House and grounds had been thoroughly  
overhauled under the direction of Sergeant  
W. G. Gerrard. For a time, however, His  
Excellency will live at the new Peak Residence,  
which is now ready for occupancy.

INTERVIEW WITH SIR HENRY  
BLAKE.

While passing through Vancouver on his  
way to Hongkong, His Excellency the Governor  
was interviewed by a newspaper representative,  
who wrote the following account:—  
Sir Henry left China in February last and  
travelled to England by way of the Suez Canal.  
He has never before visited Canada, and  
said, last evening, "I was determined to see  
some of the country of which I had read and  
heard so much." So he took passage on the  
return trip by the trans-Continental route.

visiting Montreal, Niagara Falls and other  
places on the way, and making a brief stop at  
St. Paul and Glasgow. "I must confess," he  
replied, "that all I had read, and heard  
and not enabled me to realise, as I now  
do, the illimitable capabilities of the coun-  
try. I do not know whether to be more  
struck by the smiling comfort of the coast,  
the fertile magnificence of the Prairies, or the  
majestic grandeur of the Rockies. I only wish  
the English people knew more of Canada as  
it is."

Sir Henry takes a lively interest in matters  
concerning the development of trade, and said  
that he looked forward to an increasing com-  
merce between Canada and the Far East.  
As the natural distributing point for this  
traffic, he predicts a great future for Vancou-  
ver. Incidentally he remarked that there is an  
enormous market in China for flour, of which  
the Americans export great quantities, and  
suggested that Canadian millers might con-  
tribute to the supply. "The demand for stand-  
mills is also very heavy there," he said, "and  
being entirely dependent upon this article for  
their milk supply. The trade is a timed milk  
is increasing very rapidly."

"Of course," said Sir Henry, "if the mining  
development takes place, for which people are  
hoping in China, there must be some very large  
lumber trade, and the timber must come from  
this side. There are vast mineral deposits in  
the country, and the development of the  
Province of Shantung, perhaps, the largest in  
the world. Practically, there is no mining  
being done at present, except in Tongshan and  
the Province of Shantung. Various conces-  
sions have been granted, however, and develop-  
ment is but a question of time. As the great  
railway system is developed, it follows that the  
coal-mines must be opened to meet their demand,  
primarily, and eventually all the industrial  
establishments, which will follow. Once the Chinese  
have realised that mining will be a benefit to them,  
the development of the great Empire  
will probably proceed with comparative  
rapidity. They have a teeming population,  
and are the most industrious and astutest  
people in the world. In being properly treated they  
are very faithful workmen, and are singularly  
honest in their commercial transactions. So they  
have all the elements of commercial prosperity.  
The Chinese Government has up to the  
present never been progressive. Their punish-  
ments are very drastic, and frequently very  
cruel, but the population is probably as satisfied  
as any population in the world, and the ordinary  
cultivator is free from interference. Their  
revenue is obtained by means that seem to us  
irregular, being largely derived from the forced  
benevolence. On the other hand, the govern-  
ment of the Empire probably consists in the  
government of an enormous number of other  
people in the world as the local affairs are managed  
by the families, villages and classes, without any  
regular police. The Chinese have not accumu-  
lated any wealth. The Government is, I think,  
oppressive, but there is a leaven of reform in  
China, and, so far as I can judge, it is begin-  
ning to work, and among the high officials of  
the country are to be found men, fair and  
faithful to their duties, while on the other  
hand, there are many who are the reverse.  
But," said Sir Henry, "if the Government  
was so entirely bad as generally accepted, it is  
not in the nature of things that a population,  
among whom rebellion is accepted as a legiti-  
mate principle, under certain circumstances,  
would allow it to continue as it has for four  
thousand years."

## AFTER THE CHENCHOU MURDER.

It is reported from Hankow, says the *N.C.*  
*Daily News* in its Notes on Native Affairs, that  
when it became known in Chingchi, the  
capital of Hunan, that a British gunboat, with  
British Consul officials on board, was on its  
way to Chenchou, the scene of the recent  
murder of British missionaries, the Governor  
of the province, the notorious Conservative,  
Yu Lien-sun (who is well-known amongst  
Chinese as one of the favourite *protégés* of the  
notorious ex-Prince Tuan and King Yi) became  
so apprehensive of approaching calamities at  
the hands of the "Western Barbarians" on his  
precious career, that he sent profuse apologies  
and an urgent appeal to the British Consul at  
Hankow begging that the gunboat should not  
be allowed to proceed to Chenchou, declaring  
that as he had already captured ten men alleged  
to have been implicated in the massacre of  
Messrs. Bruce and Lewis, and in the destruction  
of their ship, and had denounced to the Throne  
the prefect and district magistrates of Chenchou,  
requesting that they may be cashiered and dis-  
missed the service for negligence and inability  
to protect the missionaries of Chenchou, this  
ought to satisfy the British Government, which  
should allow the Chinese to deal with the matter  
themselves, especially as the Tsoai of the  
Chen-Yuan Intendency had been already sent  
to the spot to investigate matters and restore  
order. Of course, the usual stereotyped phrases  
of the "hostility of the natives of Hunan living  
on the route of the progress of the British gun-  
boat and the apprehension that the invasion of  
a foreign man-of-war into the interior would  
rouse the whole province," and like excuses  
dear to the heart of the ordinary mandarin,  
had their place in Sir Henry's speech. Yu  
Lien-sun, however, said, "I am a Chinese, and  
I have been great when he learnt that before  
his appeal had got to the hands of the  
British authorities at Hankow the British  
gunboat was already halfway on her road to  
Chenchou. Taken on the whole, Governor Yu  
Lien-sun's anti-foreign and conservative are  
well-known to his compatriots throughout the  
whole of China, and in his capacity as a  
noted leader of the anti-foreign Boxers,  
some made to suffer at the hands of the British  
troops in 1900, but as a native of Hunan, he  
was not allowed to return to his Government.  
Had foreigners not been misled by the glamour of  
the "portal exception" given to Hunan in 1801  
by the time-serving Mandarins of Hunan, from  
Governor Yu Lien-sun downwards the massacre  
of Chenchou would never have happened. For  
from private letters received from Chenchou  
relatives by certain Chinese, the clerk of the  
British Consulate at Hankow, who was only an excuse  
to cover the design of driving foreigners out  
of that part of Hunan."

## LATEST STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

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**THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY,**  
J. B. CARPILL, Manager.  
Hongkong, 5th August, 1902. [2115]

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BY WILLIAM LE QUEUX

(Author of "The Under-Secretary," "The Day  
of Temptation," "Of Royal Blood,"  
"Whose Fidelity a Wife," &c., &c.)

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## CHAPTER XV.

I AM CALLED FOR CONSULTATION.  
The incident was certainly a puzzling one,  
for when a few minutes later my chief entered  
the study his face, usually ashen grey, was  
flushed with excitement.

"I've been having some trouble with a  
lunatic," he explained, after greeting me and  
inquiring why I had come down to consult him.  
"The woman's people are anxious to place her  
under restraint; yet for the present there is  
not quite sufficient evidence of insanity to sign  
the certificate. Did you overhear her in the next  
room?" And seating himself at his table he  
looked at me through his glasses with that pair  
of keen penetrating eyes that age had not dimmed  
or time dulled.

"I heard voices," I admitted. "That was  
all." The circumstance was a strange one, and  
those words were so ominous that I was deter-  
mined not to reveal to him the exact words I  
had overheard.

"Like many other women patients suffering  
from brain troubles, she has taken a violent  
dislike to me, and believes that I'm the worst  
devil in human form," he said, smiling.  
"Fortunately she had a friend with her, or  
she might have attacked me tooth and nail just  
now," and leaning back in his chair he laughed  
at the idea—laughed so lightly that my suspi-  
cions were almost dissipated.

But not quite. Had you been in my place  
you would have had your curiosity and suspicion  
rouse to no mean degree—not only by the  
words uttered by the woman and Sir Richard's  
distant reply, but by the fact that the female  
voiced sounded familiar.

A man knows the voice of his love above all.  
The voice that I had heard in that adjoining  
room was to the best of my belief that of  
Ethelwyn.

With a resolution to probe this mystery  
slowly and without unnecessary haste I dropped  
the subject, and commenced to ask his advice  
regarding the complicated case of Lady  
Twickenham. The history of it, and the  
directions he gave me can serve no purpose  
if written here, there are suffice it to say that  
I remained to dinner and caught the nine  
o'clock express back to London.

While at dinner, a meal served in that severe  
style which characterised the austere old man's  
daily life, I commenced to talk of the antics of  
insane persons and their extraordinary anti-  
pathies, but quickly discerned that he had neither  
intention nor desire to speak of them. He  
replied in those snappy monosyllables which told  
me plainly that the subject was distasteful to  
him, and when I bade him good-bye and drove  
to the station I was more puzzled than ever by  
his strange behaviour. He was eccentric it was  
true; but I knew all his little oddities resulting  
from the eccentricity of genius, and could easily  
pardon his recent indisposition, which had  
prevented him from attending at Harley  
Street, was due rather to nerves than to a chill.

The trains from Brighton to London on  
Sunday evenings are always crowded, mainly  
by business people compelled to return to  
town in readiness for the toil of the coming  
week. Week-end trippers and day excursion-  
ists fill the compartment; to overflowing,  
whether it be chilly spring or blazing summer,  
for Brighton is ever popular with the jaded  
Londoner who is enabled to "run down" with-  
out fatigue and get a cheap health-giving  
savour for a few hours after the turmoil of the  
Metropolis.

On this Sunday night it was no exception.  
The first-class compartment was crowded, mostly  
by it said, by third-class passengers who had  
"tipped" the guard, and when we had started I  
noticed in the far corner opposite me a pale-  
faced young girl of about twenty or so, plainly  
dressed in shabby black. She was evidently a  
third-class passenger, and the guard taking  
compassion upon her fragile form in the mad  
rush for seats had put her into our carriage.  
She was not good-looking, indeed rather plain;  
her countenance wearing a sad, preoccupied ex-  
pression, as she leaned her head upon her hand  
and gazed out upon the lights of the town we  
were leaving.

I noticed that her chest rose and fell in a  
deep long-drawn sigh, and that she wore black  
cotton gloves, one finger of which was worn  
through. Yes, she was the picture of poor  
respectability.

The other passengers, two of whom were  
probably City clerks with their lives, regarded  
her with some surprise, that she should be a first-  
class passenger, and there seemed an inclination  
on the part of the loudly dressed females to  
regard her with contempt.

Presently, when we had left the sea, and were  
speeding through the open country, she turned  
her sad face from the window and examined her  
fellow passengers one after the other until of a  
sudden her eyes met mine. In an instant she  
dropped her modesty and buried herself in  
the pages of the sixpenny reprint of a popular  
novel which she carried with her.

In that moment, however, I somehow enter-  
tained a belief that we had met before. Under  
what circumstances, or where, I could not recol-  
lect. The wistfulness of that white face, the  
slight hollows of the cheeks, the unusually  
dark eyes, all seemed familiar to me, yet although  
for half an hour I strove to bring back to my  
mind where I had seen her, it was to no purpose.  
In all probability I had attended her at Guy's.

A doctor in a big London hospital sees so many  
faces that to recollect all is utterly impossible.  
Many a time I have been accosted and thanked  
by people whom I have no recollection of  
ever having seen in my life. I may do not  
realise that they look very different when lying  
in bed with a fortnight's growth of beard to  
when shaven and spruce, as is their ordinary  
habit; while women, when anitally dressed with  
fashionable hats and flimsy veils, are very  
different to when in illness they lie with their  
hair down, faces pinched, and eyes sunk in their  
hollows, and their doctor has of them.

The duchess and the servant girl present very  
similar figures when lying on a sick bed in a  
critical condition.

There was an element of romantic mystery in  
that fragile little figure huddled up in the far  
corner of the carriage. Once or twice when she  
believed my gaze to be averted, she raised  
her eyes furtively as though to reassure herself  
of my identity, and in her restless manner I  
discerned a desire to speak with me. It was  
very probable that she was some poor girl of  
the lady's maid, or governess class to whom I  
had shown attention during an illness. We  
have so many in the female wards at Guy's.

But during that journey a further and much  
more important matter recurred to me, so I paid  
all thought of the sad-faced girl opposite, and  
recalled those words I had overheard, and  
felt more convinced that the speaker had been  
none other than Ethelwyn herself.

Sometimes when a man's mind is firmly fixed  
upon an object the events of his daily life

scarcely tend towards it. Have you never  
experienced that strange phenomenon for which  
medical science has never yet accounted, namely,  
the impression of form upon the imagination?  
You have one day suddenly thought of a person  
long absent. You have not seen him for years,  
when, without any apparent cause, you have  
recalled him. In the hurry and bustle of  
city life a thousand faces are passing you  
hourly. Like a flash one man passes, and a  
strange resemblance to your absent friend.  
You are surprised, for it is not he. A second  
face appears in the crowd, and you are struck  
by the similarity of the features. You are startled  
by striking resemblance. Thus I wondered  
whether that voice I had heard was not really  
hers, or only a distorted hallucination. At any  
rate, the woman had expressed hatred of Sir  
Bernard, and as Ethelwyn had done, and  
further, the old man had openly denied her, with  
a harsh laugh which showed confidence in  
himself and an utter disregard for my state-  
ment.

At Victoria the pale-faced girl descended  
quickly, and walked in a moment in the  
crowd on the platform. I saw her no more.  
She had, before descending, given me a final  
glance, and I fancied that a faint smile of  
recognition played about her lips. But in the  
uncertain light of a railway carriage the  
shadows are heavy, and I could not see suffi-  
ciently to warrant my retreating her smile. So  
the woman little figure so full of romantic  
mystery went forth again into oblivion.

Thus going my mind at Guy's on the follow-  
ing morning when a telegram was put into my  
hand. It was from Ethelwyn's mother—  
Mrs. Mirant, at Nonceford—asking me to go  
down there without delay, but giving no reason  
for the urgency. I had always been a favourite  
with the old lady, and to obey was, of course,  
imperative—even though I was compelled to  
ask: But let one of my colleagues, to look after  
Sir Bernard's private practice in my absence.

Nonceford Manor was an ancient, ram-  
bling, old Queen Anne place, about six miles  
from Peterborough on the high road to the  
Leicester. Situated in the midst of the  
richest, grassy country in England, with  
the grounds sloping to the brimming river  
that wound through meadows white in May  
with a blaze of golden buttercups, it was a  
typical English home, with its quaint old gar-  
dens, high chimney stacks and old-world gables,  
with yew hedges trimmed fantastically as the days  
of yore and pines. I had snatched a week-  
end's vacation time to be old Mrs. Mirant's  
guest, and was entranced by its many charms.

Soon after five o'clock that afternoon, I  
descended from the train at the roadside station,  
and mounting into the dogcart, was driven  
across the hill to the Manor. In the hall the  
sweet-faced, silver-haired old lady, in her neat  
black and white cap, greeted me, holding both  
my hands and pressing them for a moment,  
apparently unable to utter a word. I had  
expected to find her unwell, but on the contrary  
she seemed quite as active as usual, notwith-  
standing the smile decay which I knew had  
already laid its hand heavily upon her.

"You are so good to come to me, Doctor.  
How can I thank you sufficiently?" she man-  
aged to exclaim at last, leading me into the  
drawing-room, a long old-fashioned apartment  
with low ceiling supported by black oak beams,  
and quaint diamond-paned windows at each end.  
"Well," I inquired, when she had seated herself  
and with the evening light upon her face, I saw  
how blighted and anxious she was.

"I want to consult you, Doctor, upon a very  
serious and confidential matter," she began,  
leaning forward, her thin white hands clasped  
in her lap. "We have not met since the terrible  
fall upon us—the death of poor Mary's  
husband."

"It must have been a great blow to you," I  
said sympathetically, for I liked the old lady,  
and realised how she had suffered.

"Yes, but to poor Mary most of all," she said.  
"They were so happy together; and she was so  
devoted to him."

This was surely the truth, but mothers are  
often deceived as to their daughters' domestic  
fidelity. A wife is always prone to hide her  
secret sorrows as far as possible.

"Therefore the old lady had no doubt been the  
victim of natural decay."

"Yes," I agreed. "It was a tragic and ter-  
rible thing. The mystery is quite unsolved."

"To me, the police are worse than useless,"  
she said, in her slow weak voice. "They don't  
seem to have exerted themselves in the least  
after that utterly useless inquest with its futile  
verdict. As far as I can gather, not one single  
point has been cleared up."

"And my poor Mary," exclaimed old Mrs.  
Mirant, "she is beside herself with grief. Time  
seems to increase her melancholy instead of  
bringing forgetfulness, as I hoped it would."

"Where is Mrs. Courtney?" I asked.

"Here. She's been back with me for over a  
month. It was to see her, speak with her, and  
give me an opinion, that I asked you to come  
down."

"Is she unwell?"

"I really don't know what ails her. She  
talks of her husband incessantly, calls him by  
name, and sometimes behaves so strangely that  
I have once or twice been much alarmed."

"Her statement startled me. I had no idea  
that the young widow had taken the old gentle-  
man's death so much to heart. As far as I had  
been able to judge it seemed very much as  
though she had every desire to regain her free-  
dom from a matrimonial bond that galled her,  
but that she was grief-stricken over his death  
and that I had entirely misjudged her char-  
acter."

"Is she alone now?" I asked.

"Yes, in her own sitting-room—the room we  
used as a schoolroom when the girls were at  
home. Sometimes she mopes there all day, only  
speaking at meals. At others she takes her  
dressing-bag and goes away for two or three  
days—just as the fancy takes her. She abso-  
lutely declines to have a maid."

You mean that she's just a little—well,  
eccentric? I remarked seriously.

affection for the man she had married could  
not go out each night to theatres and supper  
parties, leaving him to the care of his man  
and a nurse. That one fact alone proved that  
her professions of love had been hollow and  
false.

While the twilight fell I sat in that long  
solitary old room that breathed an air of a  
century past, chatting with old Mrs. Mirant  
and learning from her full particulars of  
Mary's eccentricities. My hostess told me of  
the proving of the will, which left the Devo-  
shire estate to her daughter, and of the slow  
action of the executors. The young widow's  
actions, as described to me, were certainly  
strange, and made me strongly suspect that she  
was not quite responsible for them. That her  
reasons were overruling was plain; and that  
fact aroused within my mind a very strong  
suspicion of a circumstance I had not before  
contemplated, namely, that during the life of  
her husband there had been a younger male  
attraction. The action of her reasons  
seemed proof of this. And yet, if argued  
logically, the existence of a secret lover should  
cause her to congratulate herself upon her  
liberty.

The whole situation was an absolute enigma.  
(To be continued.)

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date no Claims will be recognised.

**JAIDINE, M. A. HESON & CO.,**  
General Managers,  
INDO-CHINA S. N. CO., Ltd.,  
Hongkong, 14th August, 1902. [2190]

**PURE FRESH WATER**

**THE HONGKONG STEAM WATER-  
BOAT CO., LTD.,** is prepared to supply  
ANY QUANTITY OF PURE FRESH  
WATER to the Shipping, both for Deck and  
Boilers.

Call Flag W.

**J. W. KEW,**  
Manager,  
20, Des Vaux Road.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1902. [165]

**CARTRIDGES.**

**NOBEL'S SPORTING BALLISTITE.**  
Absolutely Smokeless and Water-resisting.  
The BEST NITRO-POWDER in the World.

PRICE OF 12-BORE CARTRIDGES—  
Loaded with— With Powder  
Powder only. and 1 oz. of Shot.

Primes Cases... \$8.25 84.00  
5's and 6's Cases... 6.85 80.00  
2's and 3's Cases... 7.50 82.25

5 per cent. discount on orders of 1,000 and over.

Apply to—**WM. SCHMIDT & CO.,**  
Gunmakers,  
Hongkong.


Hongkong, 3rd July, 1902. [1530]

**"DARTING"  
LANOLINE**  
Natural Toilet Preparations.

"DARTING" TOILET "LANOLINE" in small and  
large collapsible tubes. Makes rough skins smooth  
and protects delicate complexions from the effects  
of wind and sun.  
"DARTING" "LANOLINE" TOILET SOAP is up-  
equalled for cleansing and keeping the skin supple,  
it never irritates.

Wholesale: 67, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.

[1638]

**JAPAN**  **COALS.**

**MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA  
(MITSUI & CO.)**

HEAD OFFICE—43, SAKAKOTO-CHO, TOKYO.  
LONDON BRANCH—34, LIME STREET, E.C.  
HONGKONG BRANCH—PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, 108 HONG STREET

OTHER BRANCHES:  
Ghebo, Piontsin, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Seoul, Chemulpo, Yokohama, Yokosuka,  
Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Kure, Shimomaki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Karatsu, Nagasaki,  
Kushimoto, Saio, Maizuru, Miike, Hakodate, Taipei, &c.

Telegraphic Address: "MITSUI" (A.B.C. and A 1 Codes).

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Armies and the State  
Railways; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail  
and Freight Steamers.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Miike, Togo, Yamato and Ida Coal Mines; and  
SOLE AGENTS for Hokoku, Honjo, Ichihara, Kanada, Kishima, Mameh, Manoura, Otsuwa,  
Otsu, Sasahara, Tsubakuro, Yoshinotani, Yoshio, Yumothara, and other Coal  
N. INUZUKA, Manager, Hongkong.

**D. G. GEORGACOPULO'S**  
IMPORTED EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

THE RECOGNISED LEADING CIGARETTE. MADE IN CAIRO.

SEE THAT ALL PACKETS BEAR THE EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT STAMP  
THE ONLY GUARANTEE OF ORIGIN.

SOLE IMPORTERS—  
**MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.**  
HONGKONG. [2292-3]

**INSURANCES**

**THE WESTERN ASSURANCE COM-  
PANY OF TORONTO, CANADA.**  
INCORPORATED 1851.  
Cash Security... \$325,719  
Total Losses Paid... \$6,769,240

THE Undersigned having been appointed  
AGENTS for the above Company, are  
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE  
at Current Rates.

**WM. MEYERINK & CO.**  
Hongkong, 22nd July, 1902. [1427]

**NORTH BRITISH AND MERICAN  
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st December, 1901,  
£15,722,693.

1. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL... £3,00



## OCEAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LD.

FROM	STEAMERS	DUE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MACHAON"	On 12th September.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ACHILLES"	On 25th September.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MENELAUS"	On 1st October.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"AGAMEMNON"	On 8th October.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
LONDON	"DARDANUS"	On 16th September.
LONDON	"DIOMED"	On 24th September.
LONDON	"NESTOR"	On 14th October.
LIVERPOOL	"PYRRHUS"	On 20th September.

(Taking Cargo at London Rates)  
The S.S. "MACHAON" left Singapore on the 7th inst., and is expected here on the 12th inst.  
The S.S. "NESTOR" arrived from Singapore yesterday morning, and leaves for Shanghai to-day, a.m.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 19th September, 1902.

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION  
COMPANY, LD.

FROM	STEAMERS	DUE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"KAISON"	On 18th September.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"HYSON"	On 2nd October.

## TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and SAN FRANCISCO COAST PORTS VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"RYSON"	On 2nd October.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1902.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.,  
LIMITED.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI and CHINKIANG	"HANGKOW"	On 10th September.
MANILA	"SUNGKIANG"	On 10th September.
KORE	"CHINGTU"	On 10th September.
THURSDAY ISLAND, COCKTOON, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRIS- BANE, SYDNEY and MEL- BOURNE	"CHANGSHA"	On 13th Sept. at Noon.

\* The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.  
\* Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.  
\* Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.  
\* See special advertisement.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1902.

PORTLAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.  
FROM HONGKONG VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND  
PORTS OF JAPAN, KORE & YOKOHAMA FOR  
OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION CO.

STEAMSHIP	Tons.	CAPTAIN	HONGKONG
"INDRAKUMHA"	1,000	E. P. Craven	13, 1902
"INDRAKUMHA"	1,000	W. C. Craven	October 14, 1902
"INDRAKUMHA"	1,000	Hollingsworth	November 14, 1902

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports and all Eastern, Canadian and United States Ports. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate with or apply to

ALLAN CAMERON, GENERAL AGENT.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1902.

REGULAR  
STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW  
YORK  
VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL  
(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PHILIPPINE  
PORTS)  
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG  
1902

"HEATHBURN"	About 11th Sept.
"AFRIDI"	11th Sept.
"HILLGLEN"	27th Sept.
"RICHMOND CASTLE"	11th Oct.
"LOTHIAN"	To follow.
"LOWTHER CASTLE"	To follow.

For Freight and further information, apply to  
DOWDLE & CO., LD.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1902.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.  
FOR GENOA, LONDON AND ANTWERP.  
THE Steamship  
"BEN LAMBER."  
Captain McIntosh, will be despatched as above  
on or about the 11th inst.  
For Freight, apply to  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1902.

HONGKONG TO  
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE  
VIA USUAL AUSTRALIAN PORTS OF  
CALL.  
AVERAGE LENGTH OF VOYAGE TO SYDNEY  
20 DAYS.

Saloon Passengers carried at SPECIALLY  
REDUCED RATES, and are of which  
can be obtained on application to the  
Underwriters.

"CHANGSHA"	On 12th September.
"CHANGSHA"	On 24th September.
"CHANGSHA"	On 15th November.
"CHANGSHA"	On 15th November.

Superior accommodation and facilities. Electric  
Light throughout. Fitted with Refrigerators  
which ensure a fresh supply of Ice and Provi-  
sions during the entire voyage. Duly qualified  
European Surgeons carried.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1902.

## VESSELS ON THE REEF

TOTO KISEN KAISHA.  
(ORIENTAL S.S. CO.)REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN  
HONGKONG AND MANILA.

THE Company's well-known Steamship

"ROSETTA MARU,"

3,876 Tons.

Captain Tate, will be despatched for MANILA  
on SATURDAY, the 13th inst., at 3 p.m.Magnificent accommodation. Comfortable  
Cabins. Excellent Table. Unrivalled Speed.  
Electric Light. Doctor and Stewardess carried.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
THE MITSUBISHI KAISHA,  
Agents.Prince's Building, Lee House Street,  
Hongkong, 8th September, 1902.COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS.

## N O T I C E.

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,  
COLOMBO, PONDICHERY, MADRAS,  
CALCUTTA, DJIBOUTI, EGYPT,  
MARSEILLES, MEDITERRANEAN  
AND BLACK SEA PORTS,  
LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX,  
ALSO

PORTS OF BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE.

ON MONDAY, the 22nd September, 1902, at  
3 p.m., the Company's Steamship  
"LEOS" will sail from Hongkong with Mail,  
Passengers, Special and Cargo, will leave this  
Port for MARSEILLES, via Ports of Call,  
WITHOUT TRANSHIPMENT.Cargo and Special will be registered for London  
as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in  
transit through Marseilles for the principal  
places of Europe.Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon,  
Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m.,  
Special and Parcels until 3 p.m., on the 21st  
September. (Parcels are not to be sent on  
board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)  
Contents and Value of Packages are required.  
For further particulars, apply to the Com-  
pany's Office.G. DE CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent.

Hongkong, 9th September, 1902.

UNITED STATES AND CHINA-JAPAN  
LINE.REGULAR SERVICE  
FROM JAPAN, CHINA, HONGKONG  
AND SINGAPORE.TO NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.  
(with Liberty to call at PHILIPPINE PORTS).  
The following Steamers will be despatched  
as above, carrying Cargo at current  
rates.PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.  
S.S. "INDRAKUMHA" 30th Sept. 1902.  
S.S. "INDRAKUMHA" 1st Oct. 1902.  
For Freight and further information, apply to  
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,  
Agents. "Indra" Line, Ltd.EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM-  
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.  
(Calling at Timor, Port Darwin and  
Queensland Ports, and taking through  
Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND,  
TASMANIA, &c.)THE Steamship  
"EASTERN,"  
Captain Ellis, will be despatched as above  
on THURSDAY, the 2nd October, at Noon.This well-known Steamer is specially fitted  
for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Cham-  
ber, which ensure the supply of Fresh Provi-  
sions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.  
This Steamer is installed throughout with the  
Electric Light.A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon  
are carried.N.B.—Return Tickets issued by this Com-  
pany to and from Australia are available for  
return by the Steamers of the China Navigation  
Company and vice versa.For Freight or Passage, apply to  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1902.

## NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Undersecretary GENERAL AGENT'S  
in CHINA and JAPAN for the above line  
are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS  
OF LADING for all the principal ports in  
SOUTH AFRICA, in connection with INDO-  
CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'s fortnightly  
service hence to CALCUTTA. Sailings from  
CALCUTTA for CAPE PORTS every fortnight.For Freight and further particulars,  
apply to  
DOWDLE & CO., LIMITED.  
General Agents for China and Japan.  
Hongkong, 4th August, 1902.KEATING'S  
POWDER.  
POWDER.  
POWDER.  
POWDER.  
POWDER.

IS HARMLESS TO ALL MALAR LIFE.

KILLS  
BUGS,  
FLIES,  
MOTHS,  
BEETLES,  
NO QUOTIONS.KILLS  
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NO QUOTIONS.

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

## S.S. "OCEANIAN."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.

## N O T I C E.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London,  
from Bordeaux, ex s.s. Ville de Bordeaux,  
in connection with above Steamer, are  
largely informed that their Goods, with  
the exception of Opium, Treasure and  
Valuables, are being landed and stored at their  
risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and  
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at  
Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained  
immediately after landing.Special Cargo will be forwarded on unless  
information is received from the Consignees  
before Noon, To-day, the 7th inst.,  
requesting it to be landed here.Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the  
Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after  
the 15th September, at Noon, will be subject to  
rent and landing charges.All claims must be sent in to me on or before  
the 15th September, or they will not be re-  
cognised.All damaged packages will be examined on  
Monday, the 15th September, at 3 p.m.  
No Fire Insurance has been effected.G. DE CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1902.

HONGKONG  
STEAMERS.Amoy, German str., 663, Flambek, Sept. 4,  
Sander, Wieler & Co.Anna, Austrian str., 1,317, Steeperich, Aug. 27,  
M. B. Kaisha.Anping Maru, Jap. str., 1,058, Suzuki, Sept. 6,  
Mitani Dussan Kaisha.Aponara, German str., 650, Uldrup, Sept. 6,  
Jensen & Co.Beurling, British str., 1,452, Kroble, Aug. 20,  
Gibb, Livingston & Co.Bianco, Italian str., 1,369, Muzio, Sept. 3,  
Carlowitz & Co.Buen Viseja, American str., 275, Ross, July 8,  
Orler.Bygde, Norwegian str., 771, Carlsen, Sept. 7,  
Sander, Wieler & Co.Changsha, British str., 1,463, Moore, Aug. 16,  
Butterfield & Swire.Cholyin, British str., 1,574, Cox, Aug. 31,  
Jardine, Matheson & Co.Chingtau, British str., 1,459, Brown, Sept. 3,  
Butterfield & Swire.Chingtau, British str., 1,459, Brown, Sept. 3,  
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Butterfield & Swire.Chingtau, British str., 1,459, Brown, Sept. 3,  
Butterfield & Swire.HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS  
IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.Alcayra, despatch-boat, 1,700 tons, 10 guns,  
3,000 h.p., Comdr. S. E. Brinkley, at  
Waihaiwei.Albion, battleship, 12,350 tons, 16 guns, Capt.  
Thomas H. M. Jerram, at Waihaiwei.Algerine, sloop, 1,050 tons, 6 guns, 1,100 h.p.,  
Comdr. Rowland Nugent, Straits.Amphitrite, 1st class cruiser, 11,500 tons, 18,000  
h.p., Capt. Charles Windham, C.V.O., at  
Hongkong.Argonaut, 1st class cruiser, 11,000 tons, 16 guns,  
Capt. G. H. Cherry, R.N., at Waihaiwei.Blenheim, 1st class cruiser, 9,000 tons, 12 guns,  
21,411 h.p., Capt. F. G. Stopford, at  
Hongkong.Brabant, gunboat, 710 tons, 6 guns, 1,300 h.p.,  
Lieut.-Comdr. F. M. Leake, at Sinho.Britannia, gunboat, 710 tons, 6 guns, 1,300 h.p.,  
Lieut.-Comdr. Thos. D. Pratt, at Waihaiwei.Crosby, cruiser, 12,000 tons, 14 guns, 21,000  
h.p., Capt. Henry M. T. Tudor, at Waihaiwei.Eclipse, cruiser, 5,600 tons, 11 guns, Captain  
Stokes, at Waihaiwei.Espiegle, gunboat, 1,070 tons, 10 guns, Comdr.  
Ernest G. Barton, at Hankow.Fama, torpedo-boat destroyer, 360 tons, 6 guns,  
5,700 h.p., Capt. Collin Mackenzie, D.S.O.,  
at Waihaiwei.Fearless, cruiser, 443 tons, 12 guns, Capt. J. I.  
Graham, on Yangtze.Firebrand, gunboat, 455 tons, 4 guns, 360 h.p.,  
in reserve.Glory, battleship, 12,550 tons, 16 guns, 13,500  
h.p., Captain A. W. Carter, at Waihaiwei.Goliah, battleship, 12,950 tons, 16 guns, 13,500  
h.p., Captain F. H. Henderson, C.M.G.,  
at Waihaiwei.Handy, torpedo-boat destroyer, 250 tons, 6 guns,  
4,000 h.p., in reserve.

